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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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LITTLE CHANGE IN STATE'S JOB COUNT

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT STEADY IN NOVEMBER

The number of workers in South Carolina's nonagricultural sector remained basically level in November thanks to opposing trends in the public and private divisions. Nonfarm employment was down only 500 from October's count of 1,349,700. Over the year, job growth was substantial as 48,100 workers were added to payrolls since November, 1984.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT DROPS DURING THE MONTH

Problems in manufacturing combined with the continued slowdown of the tourist season forced employment in the private sector to decline 2,800 to 1,090,500 in November. Manufacturing alone lost 1,800 jobs with most of the decrease centered in nondurable goods. Although the end of the tobacco sales was partially responsible, nondurable employment was especially negatively affected by the developments in the import-troubled textile industry. With a loss of 800 more workers, most on a permanent basis, the number of jobs in textile mill products fell to 102,200, the lowest recorded figure ever. The employment count in apparels and other textile products also suffered somewhat with a downturn of 200. An exception to the trend in soft goods was rubber and miscellaneous products where 500 jobs were added in November. Employment in durable goods slipped 400 primarily because of layoffs in lumber and wood products.

Job reductions related to tourism were most evident in services. Hotels and other lodging places witnessed a trimming of 1,200 employees from payrolls for the winter.

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Other amusement and recreation services were similarly affected. With only minor increases scattered throughout the remainder of the industry, employment in services dropped to 222,700, down 2,500 from October. Despite the decline, services continued to have a major impact upon the growth of the state's workforce as more than 17,000 jobs were created in the industry since November, 1984.

Although tourist-related layoffs were affecting retail trade as well, this sector managed an upturn of 2,100 during the month. This increase contributed to the overall 1,800 hike in the wholesale and retail trade division. Retail trade's positive movement could be traced to the beginning of the Christmas buying season. Many temporary workers were added to prepare for the influx of shoppers, and the employment count in general merchandise stores rose 1,900.

The workforce in finance, insurance, and real estate was relatively stable in November, but real estate developments along coastal areas caused employment to gain 500 to 58,200.

Very few employment shifts were noted in the two other major divisions in the private sector -- construction; and transportation and public utilities. Construction gained 100 jobs across South Carolina in November as warmer than normal weather aided in extending the building season. Likewise, the number of employees working in transportation and public utilities moved up 100 thanks to payroll additions to stevedoring firms around Charleston.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT UP AS SCHOOLS ADD STAFF

Employment in the public sector was boosted by expansion in the schools, and grew 2,300 in South Carolina in November. Local education paid 1,600 more workers than in October while state schools added 400 employees. No other area of government outside of education experienced an increase of more than 100 during the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina, at 608,800, increased 100 during November. Cyclical growth in the public sector offset the loss of 2,000 workers in the private sector.

In the private sector, all major divisions except trade reported declines or remained unchanged. Wholesale and retail trade, with seasonal upturns on the retail side of the division, added 1,400 females to the payrolls. On the negative side, services recorded the largest decline over the month, losing 1,300. Seasonal cutbacks in hotels and other lodging places accounted for 62% of the service downturn. Manufacturing, suffering from cutbacks and layoffs in nondurable goods, removed 800 from the ranks of the employed. Finance, insurance, and real estate lost 200 jobs, while construction dropped 100. Employment in transportation and public utilities remained constant at 1,200 from October to November.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 1,100, reached 136,900. The return of 900 females in educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. State and local government other than education contributed 100 each to the upward trend. Federal government remained constant during November.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural female employment rose 18,800. All major divisions, except manufacturing, experienced growth during the year. Wholesale and retail trade reported the largest increase (+8,600) followed by services (+8,100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EDGES UP IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 7.2% to 7.3% in November. The increase in the rate stemmed from a sizable drop of 17,500 in total employment during the month. Losses were attributed mainly to tourist-related declines in services, and continued layoffs in the textile industry. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in November.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

November, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,547,900	1,565,700	1,493,500	1,553,700	1,559,200	1,499,300
Total Employment	1,435,000	1,452,500	1,391,400	1,437,500	1,440,400	1,393,900
Total Unemployment	112,900	113,200	102,100	116,200	118,800	105,400
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	200,110	199,480	183,590	213,650	214,360	204,930
Total Employment	190,170	189,590	174,730	204,380	205,400	196,450
Total Unemployment	9,940	9,890	8,860	9,270	8,960	8,480
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	303,540	305,630	294,250
Total Employment	284,440	286,250	277,250
Total Unemployment	19,100	19,380	17,000
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	5.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table # 14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 800 to 177,400 in the Charleston area in November. The private and public sectors shared equally in this rise. Moderate growth was seen throughout the service industry resulting in a 400 worker upturn. Also showing positive movement was wholesale and retail trade (+200). Construction, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities reported no changes in employment for the month. The only industry to record a downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate where 200 employees lost their jobs. Government employment expanded from 48,800 to 49,200, reflecting advances in all three sectors. Local government increased 200, while federal and state government each rose 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia metropolitan area nonfarm employment, at 201,500, rose 200 in November. Cyclical gains in the government sector overshadowed seasonal losses in the private sector. Due to work-study students returning to work, state government moved up 200. Local government reported a gain of 300, while federal government lost 100 workers. In the private sector, manufacturing, at 28,800, registered an upturn of 200. Both durable and nondurable goods added 100 employees to their payrolls. Transportation and public utilities were up 200 in November. Showing downward movements were construction (-300); services (-200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). Wholesale and retail trade, at 43,100, remained unchanged from October to November.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area decreased 100 between October and November to a level of 278,700. All of the decline was traced to the private sector, particularly the manufacturing and construction industries. Total manufacturing employment at 97,700 in November fell 300 from the previous month. In the goods-producing sector, over three fifths of the drop occurred in nondurable goods. The durable-good workforce fell 100 to 29,700 in November. The completion of projects and the lack of new jobs led to 300 fewer employees in the construction industry. Other employment downturns of 100 each were recorded in services, and transportation and public utilities, respectively. Seasonal increases in the trade sector accounted for 300 new jobs over the month. Employment in retail and wholesale trade increased 200 and 100, respectively. Approximately 400 new jobs were listed in the public sector, as both the state and local industry groups reported job advances in November.

FACTORY PAYROLLS INCREASE IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by premiums paid in November for piece work, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina increased $.05 to $7.67. The nondurable-good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Nondurable-good earnings climbed $.08 to $7.53, as a result of premiums paid to employees who worked longer hours to compensate for persons temporarily suspended from pay status. All major industry groups in the soft-good sector reported hourly pay gains. Significant wage advances were noted in printing and publishing (+$.11); and paper and allied products (+$.07). Hourly earnings for hard-good employees fell $.02 in November. Large wage downturns were recorded in furniture and fixtures (-$.15); and stone, clay, and glass products (-$.11).

Nationally, weekly earnings for manufacturing production employees rose $.08 to $9.62. This advance was spurred by incentives paid to employees of the durable- and nondurable-good sectors.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.67	$ 7.62	$ 7.39	$ 9.41	$ 9.39	$ 8.69
Average Weekly Earnings	$316.77	$311.66	$302.99	$423.45	$423.49	$381.49
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.99	$ 95.75	$ 96.10	$129.65	$130.10	$120.99

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.68	$ 7.61	$ 7.41	$ 7.45	$ 7.42	$ 7.27
Average Weekly Earnings	$312.58	$308.97	$300.85	$312.16	$308.67	$295.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.71	$ 94.92	$ 95.42	$ 95.58	$ 94.83	$ 93.61

OVERTIME EDGES UP IN NOVEMBER

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour in November after slipping 0.1 hour in October. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. Workers in hard-good industries saw a 0.3 hour rise while the soft-good sector experienced a 0.2 gain. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were 0.9 hour higher in November, 1985.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.2	3.5
Durable-goods	4.3	4.0	3.7
Nondurable-goods	4.5	4.3	3.4

PRODUCTION WORKERS WORK LONGER WEEK

Because workers spent a greater portion of the month at work during October, South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.4 to reach an average of 41.3 in November. The gained movement in weekly hours was caused by longer work schedules experienced in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The nondurable-good workweek increased 0.4, reaching 41.3 hours, as many manufacturers required fewer hours because of cutbacks in production worker employment. Significant weekly elevations in the soft-good sector were noted in chemicals and allied products, as well as in mill products. A notable decline of 1.8 hours was reported in paper and allied products. Durable-good weekly hours rose 0.4 hour to 41.4. All durable-good groups with the exception of furniture and fixtures and stone, clay, and glass products.

During November, the nation's production employees witnessed an increase in overtime which caused the manufacturing workweek to move upward 0.1 hour to 40.8. A longer scheduled workweek was evident in both the hard- and soft-good sectors.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EDGES UPWARD IN NOVEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 0.7 point to 108.3 in November. The upturn movement was due to a 0.4 hour increase in average weekly hours. The November index was 1.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	108.3	107.6	106.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	146.6	144.9	142.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.9	95.4	95.0
Textile Productivity Index	67.8	67.4	69.7
Apparel Productivity Index	108.1	109.5	101.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

Twenty-five of South Carolina's 46 counties experienced lower jobless rates in November than in October. The rates ranged from a high of 19.4% in Marlboro County to a low of 4.0% in Richland County. The unemployment rate increased over the year-ago figure in 29 of South Carolina's 46 counties.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 25 counties with 5 counties unchanged. Sixteen of these counties showed a decrease in manufacturing, and 15 showed a decrease in nonmanufacturing. Six counties decreased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 26 counties showed a decrease in the nonfarm sector.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.2	1349.7	1301.1	- 0.5	+ 48.1
Total Private	1090.5	1093.3	1051.1	- 2.8	+ 39.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.1	90.0	83.2	+ 0.1	+ 6.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.3	12.4	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.3	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.3	43.1	40.0	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.5	11.5	10.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Electrical Work	9.9	9.8	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	368.9	370.7	377.9	- 1.8	- 9.0
Durable Goods	125.1	125.5	125.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	243.8	245.2	252.2	- 1.4	-8.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.5	55.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.3	16.4	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	2.7	2.8	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	31.3	31.2	31.0	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.4	17.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Electric Services	13.4	13.4	13.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	292.[illegible]	294.[illegible]	272.3	+ 1.8	+ 19.9
Wholesale Trade	57.8	58.1	54.5	- 0.3	+ 3.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.0	33.0	31.5	0.0	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.[illegible]	12.[illegible]	12.7	- 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.8	26.7	25.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Groceries and Related Products	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Retail Trade	234.4	232.3	217.8	+ 2.1	+ 16.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.9	9.9	9.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	28.9	27.0	29.1	+ 1.9	- 0.2
Department Stores	21.0	19.3	20.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.3
Food Stores	41.0	40.7	39.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Grocery Stores	38.7	38.8	37.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.2	58.7	54.9	- 0.5	+ 3.3
Banking	15.3	15.3	14.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.6	0.0	+ 0.6
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.5	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.0	6.1	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	222.7	225.2	205.4	- 2.5	+ 17.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.2	18.4	16.3	- 1.2	+ 0.9
Health Services	43.5	43.6	41.7	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	15.0	15.1	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	28.2	28.0	26.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.5	19.4	18.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Government	258.7	256.4	250.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.7
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.8	37.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Total State Government	83.2	82.7	79.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
State Education	34.9	34.5	33.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Other State Government	48.3	48.2	46.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	137.6	135.9	133.4	+ 1.7	+ 4.2
Local Education	84.0	82.4	81.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.0
Other Local Government	53.6	53.5	52.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Manufacturing	368.9	370.7	377.9	- 1.8	- 9.0
Durable Goods	125.1	125.5	125.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.9	15.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.6	5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.4	10.5	0.0	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.5	0.0	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	7.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	15.3	0.0	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.7	31.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.3	23.0	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.6	8.6	9.4	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	6.0	6.1	6.0	- 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	243.8	245.2	252.2	- 1.4	- 8.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.7	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Textile Mill Products	102.2	103.0	110.7	- 0.8	- 8.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.5	28.9	32.6	- 0.4	- 4.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.5	29.8	32.8	- 0.3	- 3.3
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.6	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.0	6.9	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silk	7.1	7.1	7.3	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.6	3.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.3	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.3	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.4	6.1	6.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	47.1	48.8	- 0.2	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.[illegible]	9.8	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.7	6.8	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.[illegible]	16.7	16.8	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.6	6.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	7.0	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.0	2.1	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	15.1	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.2	4.1	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.8	9.[illegible]	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Newspapers	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	33.0	32.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.1	16.2	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.8	19.3	19.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	8.9	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1345.5	1341.8	1297.3	+ 3.7	+ 48.2
Total Private	1092.7	1089.6	1053.0	+ 3.1	+ 39.7
Construction	90.1	89.9	83.2	+ 0.2	+ 6.9
Manufacturing	367.4	368.0	376.4	- 0.6	- 9.0
Durable Goods	125.1	124.5	125.7	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.8	15.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.3	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.0	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.5	31.2	0.0	- 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.1	23.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	242.3	243.5	250.7	- 1.2	- 8.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	101.8	102.7	110.3	- 0.9	- 8.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.9	31.5	- 0.4	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.3	32.2	- 0.3	- 3.2
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.7	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.7	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.9	48.5	- 0.3	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	10.2	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	16.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.6	8.9	0.0	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	15.2	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.8	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.1	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.3	16.3	16.6	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands.rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1985	Net Change From: Nov. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.5	55.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.2	15.4	0.0	+ 0.8
Communication	11.7	11.8	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293.0	290.4	273.0	+ 2.6	+ 20.0
Wholesale Trade	57.9	57.7	54.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Retail Trade	235.1	232.7	218.4	+ 2.4	+ 16.7
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.0	27.6	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Food Stores	40.9	40.7	39.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.9	55.5	- 0.1	+ 3.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	225.1	224.1	207.6	+ 1.0	+ 17.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	18.8	18.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Educational Services	25.3	25.4	23.5	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Total Government	252.8	252.2	244.3	+ 0.6	+ 8.5
Total Federal Government	38.2	38.2	37.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Total State Government	80.9	80.8	77.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Total Local Government	133.7	133.2	129.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.7	278.8	281.0	201.5	201.3	200.2
Construction	18.3	18.6	18.7**	12.7	13.0	12.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	8.9	9.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	97.7	99.0	102.2	28.8	29.6	28.5
Durable Goods	73.7	74.8	77.1	13.6	13.5	13.7
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.7	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.2	1.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.8	6.8	6.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	14.7	15.0	17.3	3.2	3.0	3.2
Metal Working Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	8.5	8.4	8.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation Equip.	23.0	23.3	20.3	15.2	15.1	14.8
Instruments and Related Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Misc. Manufactures	20.1	20.2	21.5	2.9	2.9	3.0
Nondurable Goods	24.0	24.2	25.1	-	-	-
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.1	11.1	-	-	-
Tobacco Manufactures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.4	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Petroleum and Coal Products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Leather and Leather Products	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.1	10.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.9	59.8	59.4	41.2	41.2	41.1
Wholesale Trade	14.4	14.3	13.8	11.6	11.6	11.1
Retail Trade	45.5	45.5	45.6	29.6	29.6	30.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
General Merchandise Stores	-	-	-	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.4	4.4	4.7
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	-	-	-	2	2	2.0
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Eating and Drinking Places	-	-	-	8.6	8.7	8.6
Miscellaneous Retail	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	9.0	9.0	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.4
Banking	-	-	-	2.3	2.3	2.4
Credit Agencies	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total Government	39.1	39.4	38.5	55.5	55.1	56.6
Total Federal Government	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.2	8.3	8.1
Total State Government	8.3	8.3	8.2	28.0	28.4	30.4
Total Local Government	27.8	28.1	27.3	19.3	18.4	18.1

* Data not comparable to prior months shown. Revised benchmark from published series, but is comparable to total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	ROCK HILL Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	177.4	176.6	168.3	41.9	42.4	41.9
Construction	13.5	13.5	12.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	20.1	12.3	12.2	12.2
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.7	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.8	9.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	9.5	6.3	6.3	6.1
Trade	43.3	43.1	41.1	7.3	7.3	7.2
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.5	35.2	33.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5.4	5.4	5.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services	31.6	31.7	30.2	7.6	7.8	6.9
Government	49.2	48.9	46.7	5.6	5.6	5.8
Federal Government	16.4	16.2	16.5	-	-	-
State Government	13.3	13.0	13.0	-	-	-
Local Government	19.5	19.6	17.2	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	FLORENCE Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	47.2	48.1	46.2	46.2	46.2
Construction	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	15.0	15.0	15.4	11.0	11.4	14.6
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.2	4.3	3.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.1	1.1	1.3	.3	.3	.1
Transportation Equipment	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	10.5	10.5	10.6	6.4	6.8	10.1
Textile Mill Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	6.9
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7

Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted. Figures are used from published series, but it is believed to have significant seasonal movement. York County is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, SMSA.

TABLE 2

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Seasonally Adjusted - Rounded to the Nearest Hundred)
November, 1985

	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Net Change From Oct. 1985	Net Change From Nov. 1984
	1,569.4	1,569.3	1,550.6	+ 0.1	+ 18.8
	1,455.3	1,455.2	1,441.1	0.1	+ 14.2
	114.1	114.1	113.5	0.0	+ 0.6
	338.3	338.1	338.1	+ 0.2	- 5.2
	40.4	40.5	40.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	- 0.2
	17.3	17.3	17.9	0.0	- 0.6
	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
	116.1	116.2	116.1	- 0.1	- 4.6
	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	+ 0.2
	47.4	47.7	47.4	- 0.3	- 3.7
	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	- 1.8
	14.1	14.2	14.1	- 0.1	- 1.4
	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
	31.8	31.8	31.8	0.0	- 1.5
	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	- 0.4
	14.6	14.6	14.6	0.0	- 0.1
	6.1	6.1	6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
	185.4	185.2	185.1	+ 0.2	+ 8.6
	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	+ 0.9
	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	+ 0.6
	10.1	10.1	10.0	0.0	+ 0.7
	21.8	21.8	21.8	0.0	- 0.2
	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	+ 1.0
	21.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	+ 1.8
	21.0	21.0	21.1	0.0	+ 0.5
	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
	114.1	114.1	114.0	0.0	+ 3.1
	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	+ 0.4
	34.4	34.4	34.4	0.0	+ 1.4
	13.1	13.1	13.1	0.0	+ 0.3
	15.1	15.1	15.1	0.0	+ 1.0
	148.6	148.5	144.0	+ 0.1	+ 4.6
	11.9	11.9	11.9	0.0	+ 0.1
	44.8	44.8	43.0	0.0	+ 2.1
	17.3	17.3	16.8	0.0	+ 0.9
	26.5	26.5	26.4	0.0	+ 1.2
	57.9	57.9	57.6	0.0	+ 2.4
	61.4	60.7	61.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
	26.3	26.2	26.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

TABLE II

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
MANUFACTURING	356.1	359.1	344.5	284.71	311.46	274.39	41.1	45.2	41.0	7.07	7.00	7.39
DURABLE GOODS	196.1	196.1	177.1	320.38	350.70	303.64	43.0	46.0	42.1	7.54	7.66	7.36
Lumber and Wood Products	11.4	11.4	11.3	244.14	268.80	248.50	40.4	44.3	40.0	6.04	6.11	6.75
Furniture and Fixtures	11.3	11.3	10.8	223.11	245.11	205.44	39.4	43.0	38.2	5.66	5.85	6.34
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.1	7.8	330.75	359.75	308.36	43.5	47.5	42.5	7.60	7.57	5.53
Fabricated Metal Products	13.2	13.2	12.1	320.94	353.43	311.10	43.1	47.0	42.7	7.45	7.52	7.10
Machinery, Except Electrical	17.5	17.5	15.8	354.18	393.30	343.98	43.5	48.3	43.4	8.14	8.14	7.09
Special Industry Machinery	3.2	3.2	2.8	351.00	390.00	306.00	42.0	46.0	40.0	8.36	8.48	7.64
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	21.2	17.7	317.46	352.73	299.25	42.0	46.7	42.1	7.56	7.55	6.14*
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	337.68	375.20	328.86	42.0	46.7	41.0	8.04	8.04	7.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	160.0	163.0	167.4	239.04	262.26	234.40	38.9	43.9	39.6	6.15	5.98	5.90
Food and Kindred Products	19.2	19.2	19.1	264.00	290.40	259.20	40.0	44.0	40.0	6.60	6.60	6.48
Textile Mill Products	72.1	72.1	73.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Weaving Mills, Cotton	16.1	16.1	16.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Spinning Mills	16.1	16.1	16.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Other Textile Mills	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Paper and Allied Products	11.1	11.1	11.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Printing and Publishing	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.1	10.1	10.1	252.00	277.20	246.96	40.0	44.0	39.6	6.30	6.30	6.24

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	Production Workers (Thousands)	Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)			Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.41	9.39	8.69
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.00	8.99	8.37
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.02	9.92	9.11

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	Production Workers (Thousands)	Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)			Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.41
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.93
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.55
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.71
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.73

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	Production Workers (Thousands)	Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)			Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1984
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.77
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.77
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.77
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.77
Broadwoven Mills, Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00
Broadwoven Mills, Synthetic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.51
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.33
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00
Chemicals and Allied Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00

Note: See technical notes on [illegible]

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
November, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,230	6,240	6,380	3,490	3,510	3,650	2,740	2,730	2,730
AIKEN---------	39,900	39,900	40,600	18,300	18,300	19,100	21,600	21,600	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,920	2,940	3,030	1,240	1,270	1,350	1,680	1,670	1,680
ANDERSON------	47,500	47,200	48,100	20,700	20,500	21,400	26,800	26,700	26,700
BAMBERG-------	4,300	4,300	4,560	1,520	1,530	1,790	2,780	2,770	2,770
BARNWELL------	7,610	7,600	7,480	3,420	3,410	3,310	4,190	4,190	4,170
BEAUFORT------	28,070	28,180	27,700	1,420	1,410	1,320	26,650	26,770	26,380
BERKELEY------	21,700	21,800	21,400	6,100	6,200	6,000	15,600	15,600	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,740	3,720	3,840	2,180	2,190	2,240	1,560	1,530	1,600
CHARLESTON----	138,200	139,100	132,000	9,700	9,800	10,100	128,500	129,300	121,900
CHEROKEE------	15,990	15,940	15,900	8,260	8,250	8,280	7,630	7,690	7,620
CHESTER-------	10,750	10,820	11,000	5,480	5,550	5,730	5,270	5,270	5,270
CHESTERFIELD--	12,010	11,970	12,270	6,630	6,600	6,890	5,380	5,370	5,380
CLARENDON-----	6,260	6,190	6,180	1,790	1,740	1,750	4,470	4,450	4,430
COLLETON------	9,120	9,170	9,210	2,620	2,660	2,730	6,500	6,510	6,480
DARLINGTON----	19,300	19,360	19,970	7,130	7,120	7,740	12,240	12,240	12,230
DILLON--------	9,020	9,080	9,230	3,700	3,720	3,930	5,320	5,360	5,300
DORCHESTER----	15,200	15,300	14,800	4,300	4,200	4,000	10,900	11,100	10,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,380	4,450	4,470	2,010	1,980	2,160	2,370	2,470	2,310
FAIRFIELD-----	6,650	6,640	6,750	2,350	2,350	2,480	4,300	4,290	4,270
FLORENCE------	46,200	46,200	46,200	13,900	13,900	14,000	32,300	32,300	32,200
GEORGETOWN----	14,610	14,620	15,360	3,960	3,950	4,310	10,650	10,670	11,050
GREENVILLE----	158,000	157,700	157,900	48,500	48,300	50,700	109,500	109,400	107,200
GREENWOOD-----	26,780	26,860	27,880	12,330	12,360	12,460	14,450	14,500	14,420
HAMPTON-------	4,310	4,290	5,010	1,100	1,090	1,820	3,210	3,200	3,190
HORRY---------	48,970	52,020	52,370	5,730	5,690	6,810	43,240	46,350	45,560
JASPER--------	3,130	3,120	3,170	180	190	230	2,950	2,940	2,930
KERSHAW-------	14,440	14,440	14,670	6,820	6,800	7,080	7,620	7,640	7,590
LANCASTER-----	17,050	17,090	17,860	9,100	9,170	9,930	7,950	7,920	7,930
LAURENS-------	17,140	17,240	17,670	7,640	7,640	8,210	9,500	9,600	9,460
LEE-----------	3,070	3,090	3,090	1,020	1,020	1,050	2,050	2,070	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	45,600	45,300	44,400	14,000	14,000	13,400	31,600	31,300	31,000
MCCORMICK-----	1,950	1,970	1,930	820	830	820	1,130	1,140	1,110
MARION--------	11,290	11,360	10,920	5,420	5,700	5,250	5,870	5,660	5,670
MARLBORO------	8,210	8,160	8,540	3,890	3,820	4,190	4,320	4,340	4,350
NEWBERRY------	10,070	10,170	10,500	4,370	4,490	4,860	5,700	5,680	5,640
OCONEE--------	20,200	20,170	20,170	9,770	9,740	9,810	10,430	10,430	10,360
ORANGEBURG----	26,270	26,220	26,360	9,290	9,280	9,380	16,980	16,940	16,980
PICKENS-------	28,700	29,000	31,600	12,100	12,300	13,100	15,600	16,700	18,500
RICHLAND------	155,900	156,000	155,800	14,800	14,600	15,100	141,100	141,400	140,700
SALUDA--------	3,100	3,100	3,010	1,310	1,300	1,210	1,790	1,800	1,800
SPARTANBURG---	92,000	92,100	91,500	37,100	37,400	38,200	54,900	54,700	53,300
SUMTER--------	28,870	28,790	28,870	8,740	8,680	8,840	20,130	20,110	20,030
UNION---------	9,990	10,080	9,810	5,730	5,820	5,570	4,260	4,260	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,500	9,490	9,080	3,660	3,640	3,270	5,840	5,850	5,810
YORK----------	41,900	42,400	41,900	12,300	12,200	12,200	29,600	30,200	29,700

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
November, 1985

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
ABBEVILLE	9,560	9,670	9,370	1,230	1,260	1,090	12.9	13.0	11.6
AIKEN	47,140	47,740	44,030	4,030	4,340	3,250	8.5	9.1	7.4
ALLENDALE	4,040	4,080	4,010	550	430	490	13.6	10.5	12.2
ANDERSON	63,280	63,840	61,510	5,550	5,720	4,860	8.8	9.0	7.9
BAMBERG	6,890	7,170	6,970	690	800	610	10.0	11.2	8.8
BARNWELL	10,440	10,720	10,050	690	780	740	6.6	7.3	7.4
BEAUFORT	36,190	36,680	34,450	1,640	1,560	1,370	4.5	4.3	4.0
BERKELEY	45,330	45,130	41,710	2,350	2,280	2,220	5.2	5.1	5.3
CALHOUN	6,910	7,130	6,940	430	520	480	6.2	7.3	6.9
CHARLESTON	126,540	126,160	116,040	6,210	6,190	5,480	4.9	4.9	4.7
CHEROKEE	25,180	25,610	24,030	1,770	1,920	1,330	7.0	7.5	5.5
CHESTER	13,850	14,070	14,840	1,670	1,660	1,930	12.1	11.8	13.7
CHESTERFIELD	19,360	20,120	19,330	1,870	1,880	1,480	9.4	9.3	7.7
CLARENDON	12,410	12,930	12,100	1,190	1,360	1,370	9.6	10.5	11.2
COLLETON	13,540	13,850	13,420	1,270	1,260	1,190	9.4	9.1	9.0
DARLINGTON	27,840	28,440	27,140	3,090	3,180	2,400	11.1	11.2	8.8
DILLON	14,820	15,410	14,980	1,610	1,700	1,820	10.9	11.0	12.1
DORCHESTER	28,230	28,200	25,840	1,370	1,420	1,160	4.9	5.0	4.5
EDGEFIELD	8,080	8,330	7,980	540	530	520	6.7	6.4	6.5
FAIRFIELD	10,940	10,990	10,600	910	860	710	8.3	7.8	6.7
FLORENCE	54,070	55,230	52,100	4,620	4,780	4,120	8.5	8.7	7.9
GEORGETOWN	20,600	20,330	21,140	2,820	2,330	3,060	13.7	11.5	14.5
GREENVILLE	152,830	154,330	148,480	8,680	9,260	7,970	5.7	6.0	5.4
GREENWOOD	28,360	28,760	27,570	3,030	3,140	2,120	10.7	10.9	7.7
HAMPTON	7,460	7,610	7,320	820	710	690	11.0	9.3	9.4
HORRY	69,100	73,140	70,120	6,980	6,020	5,680	10.1	8.2	8.1
JASPER	6,220	6,250	5,980	540	520	410	8.7	8.3	6.9
KERSHAW	18,160	18,390	17,880	1,480	1,500	1,470	8.1	8.2	8.2
LANCASTER	21,530	21,830	21,700	2,050	2,130	1,920	9.5	9.8	8.8
LAURENS	22,000	22,210	21,660	2,150	2,030	1,780	9.8	9.1	8.2
LEE	7,260	8,140	7,760	660	670	700	8.4	8.2	9.0
LEXINGTON	74,600	74,140	71,110	3,200	2,940	2,960	5.0	4.0	4.2
MCCORMICK	3,270	3,370	3,040	490	520	380	15.0	15.4	12.5
MARION	16,830	17,240	16,170	1,960	2,100	2,360	11.8	12.2	14.6
MARLBORO	11,790	11,770	11,190	2,290	2,100	1,610	19.4	17.8	14.4
NEWBERRY	15,340	15,340	15,410	1,060	960	810	6.9	6.1	5.3
OCONEE	23,670	23,960	21,990	1,680	1,820	1,680	7.4	7.9	7.6
ORANGEBURG	39,490	40,510	38,910	3,510	3,780	2,840	8.9	9.3	7.5
PICKENS	43,110	43,650	42,450	2,580	2,860	2,940	6.0	6.6	6.9
RICHLAND	140,690	140,170	131,020	5,570	6,020	5,520	4.0	4.3	4.1
SALUDA	7,080	7,200	6,620	550	490	450	7.8	6.8	6.8
SPARTANBURG	107,600	107,660	103,330	7,840	7,260	6,090	7.3	6.7	5.9
SUMTER	36,780	36,740	35,440	2,610	2,670	2,800	7.2	7.3	7.9
UNION	13,770	13,400	12,730	1,460	1,320	1,440	11.0	9.9	11.3
WILLIAMSBURG	18,240	18,870	17,160	1,690	1,800	1,740	9.3	9.5	10.1
YORK	60,070	59,560	59,180	3,430	3,810	4,080	5.7	6.4	6.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1985

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985	NOV. 1984
ANDERSON	12,340	12,470	11,970	10,950	11,030	10,750	1,390	1,440	1,220	11.3	11.5	10.2
CHARLESTON	33,860	33,750	31,050	32,240	32,140	29,620	1,620	1,610	1,430	4.8	4.8	4.6
COLUMBIA	45,450	45,840	43,750	43,280	43,490	41,600	2,170	2,350	2,150	4.8	5.1	4.9
FLORENCE	14,870	15,190	14,340	13,670	13,950	13,270	1,200	1,240	1,070	8.1	8.2	7.5
GREENVILLE	29,780	30,090	28,910	27,760	27,940	27,060	2,020	2,150	1,850	6.8	7.1	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,170	10,300	9,890	9,110	9,210	9,150	1,060	1,090	740	10.4	10.6	7.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,310	20,240	18,600	18,800	18,740	17,270	1,510	1,500	1,330	7.4	7.4	7.2
ROCK HILL	19,180	19,040	18,940	17,880	17,600	17,390	1,300	1,440	1,550	6.8	7.6	8.2
SPARTANBURG	22,110	22,100	21,180	20,190	20,320	19,680	1,920	1,780	1,500	8.7	8.1	7.1
SUMTER	11,000	11,150	10,750	10,190	10,320	9,880	810	830	870	7.4	7.4	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell [illegible], Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, and Ted Gladden.